

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET DECIDED ON ENVOYING THE MILITARY REMOVALS—A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17, 1867.
An extra session of the Cabinet was convened to-day at 11 o'clock and continued until 2 1/2 p.m., to consider what course should be taken upon the acts of Southern commanders in the removal of State officers, etc., applying the legal opinion and construction of the Attorney-General to the fact. It is understood that the President and Cabinet are clearly decided upon revoking the military orders specially referred to in the Attorney-General's opinion, and it is probable that such revocation will take place within a few days. Much of this will necessarily be done by correspondence with the military commanders, all of whom have asked instructions upon their acts, or submitted reports of them for approval or disapproval by the Executive. The general in command, save Sheridan, concedes the authority of the President to supervise their action, and recognize his power under this supervisory discretion to revoke their orders, and hence some of them have asked instructions in order that uniformity of action and ruling upon the law may be attained throughout the five Districts.

Several Democratic Congressmen are here for the purpose of organizing a plan for a political campaign in the Southern States. The Democracy are evidently getting alarmed at the progress made by Republicans in the South, and intend to make an effort to recover their lost ground.

The Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city. His disease having assumed a typhoid form, there is little hope of his recovery. The duties of his office are being performed by John W. Stokes, chief clerk of the Department.

Gen. Schenck has gone home to Ohio to attend the Republican State Convention to be held the coming week.

The President and party leave here at 7:45 a.m. next Friday, direct for New-York, where they expect to arrive in the evening of the same day, and then push for the night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will leave New-York on Saturday morning at 8:45, passing through, and briefly receiving the tendered hospitalities of New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, arriving in Boston at 5 o'clock, Saturday evening. The party remain in Boston until the conclusion of the ceremonies on the Monday following. Meantime, the route of the return to Washington will be determined.

Physicians report that every doctor in responsible practice in this city has under treatment from 2 to 50 cases of typhoid fever. The disease is unusually fatal.

The President has recognized José A. Godey as Consul of Nicaragua at San Francisco, and C. F. Dousay as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Pensacola, Fla.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN AT WALLACE'S THEATRE.
"Shamus O'Brien" was first acted at Wallace's Theatre on the night of July 29, 1865. We described it at the time. (See Tribune of July 31 and Aug. 4, last year.) Last evening it was again revived at the same theatre, and was acted, with much the same cast as before, in a very spirited manner. The chief merit of the play is found in the number and variety of its incidents. These are exceedingly lively and interesting. Its emotional qualities are likewise strong. It illustrates many of our country's principles, and patriotic devotion to a noble cause. It is a play of a high order of merit, and is well adapted to the stage. It is a play of a high order of merit, and is well adapted to the stage. It is a play of a high order of merit, and is well adapted to the stage.

OBITUARY.
THOMAS BROWN.
Mr. Thomas Brown, for several years a well-known Western Journalist, and latterly connected with the United States Treasury Department, died in Brooklyn on Thursday, the 13th inst., of typhoid fever. Mr. Brown was a son of the Hon. Turner G. Brown of London, England, who was born in 1790, and was a member of the House of Commons. He was a man of high character, and was a member of the House of Commons. He was a man of high character, and was a member of the House of Commons.

PERSONAL.—Waldemar Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, who left here a short time ago for St. Petersburg, to convey to his Government the ratified Russian-American Treaty, arrived here by the Pacific yesterday, and is at the Clarendon Hotel. Admiral Rieu, of the Navy, is at the Hudson Hotel. C. C. Archer, Baltimore, the Hon. Theo. Miller, Hudson, N. Y., Mr. Vermon, and Commander Sawyer, U. S. Navy, are at the Clarendon Hotel. The Hon. Geo. A. B. Smith, Secretary of War, and Charles Adams, of London, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. A. J. Alexander, U. S. A., is at the Hancock Hotel. Col. W. T. Pitt, Philadelphia, and Wm. H. Lamon, Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Henry C. Denning of Hartford, late Member of Congress, has been elected to the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He is a man of high character, and was a member of the House of Commons. He was a man of high character, and was a member of the House of Commons.

the traditional hostility of the house of Sutherland to negro slavery, and remembers that the dowager Duchess, the mother of the present Duke, is the friend of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and was throughout the war the warm friend of the American Union.

REVOLUTION.
We seem to be on the verge of an Industrial Revolution. Everywhere is the cooperative movement discussed, and the hopes held out to the laborer are almost electrifying. Two things are favorable and will be noted by those who have seen many hopeful schemes perish. One is, there are no attacks on the Social System, and the family relation is as firm as the ancient rocks. The other is the conviction that no cooperation is possible if members are idle, intemperate, or even immoral. In self-protection, and in common prudence, only the best materials will be selected. Thus does cooperation arise to the dignity of a moral reform and even of a religious movement. Beside quite there are startling results in a quarter quite unexpected. The proprietors of heavy manufacturing establishments are aroused. Anticipating that labor may become still more uncertain, some of the heaviest firms are proposing consolidation, that they may have all the advantage which abundant capital can bestow. They know what it has done. Some, already, have consolidated.

Another important movement is about to take place in this city. Sufficient capital has been raised to start a cooperative Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods House, and it only remains to complete the details of the organization. The outlines of the plan are to employ experienced managers, and salesmen fitted for the place, who now are in our large establishments, but who have no prospect of rising, not because they have no qualification, but because there are no vacancies. There are said to be salesmen in large houses in this city who, having a percentage on their sales, make \$30,000 a year. Some few are making even more. The location of the new house will not be in a marble building, but where rent is moderate. Silk sold in Cent-street will be as valuable in Michigan as if bought in Broadway. By such economies it is expected that at least \$100,000 a year can be saved, and this sum will enable the projectors to sell goods cheap. County merchants will be expected to become stockholders, or, if they do not, it is in the scheme that they will be such, in part, for they are to draw dividends according to the amount of their purchases. Meanwhile, capital has a share, and the clerks and managers another share. It is thought that if the concern is wisely managed the final result will be that all other establishments in time will be forced into the measure. Then hosts of middlemen, commercial travelers, and high-salaried clerks will be displaced.

One might think this enterprise unconnected with the interest of the laborer. Not so. First, the laborer will be able to buy cheaper goods. Then the house will be immediately connected with the manufacturer. All that is needed to complete the circle is that the manufacturing establishment should be conducted by cooperatives.

When a Blubb or a Stobbs, having made a fortune in ignoble pursuits, aspires to enter the charmed circles of aristocratic life, and to bury his original meanness in everlasting oblivion, the impulse which drives him to exchange his plebeian patronymic for some high sounding name, like Fitzcarrington or De Courcy, however we may laugh at it, is at least intelligible. But the passion for changing the names of towns and villages, to which we Americans are so much addicted, is not only silly, but incomprehensible. We sweep away our old Dutch and Indian words, which, if not always melodious, have at least some historical value, and we put up in their place brand-new names, forged to do honor to village politicians or rich mill-owners, who a generation hence will be utterly forgotten. The localities all about New-York, memorable in Revolutionary history or immortalized in the pages of Irving and our other best authors, are rapidly putting on shoddy disguises, and in a century more may become objects of antiquarian search. A little while ago some vandals laid profane hands upon Spyten Duyvel Creek, dear to all readers of Knickerbocker's Chronicle, and tried to rebaptize it by we forget what modern and utterly unmeaning name; but, thank fortune, they were defeated. Tubbyhook—not a pretty appellation, certainly, yet of an ugliness so downright and comical that there is a sort of pleasure in pronouncing it—is known no more to the Hudson; the pretty cluster of villas which here it has grown gentle, and must be called Inwood. Now there is an attempt making to abolish Dobbs's Ferry. This will never do. Dobbs's Ferry belongs to history. It is in the Revolutionary records, and if we lose it a leaf will seem to have been torn out of our chronicles. Beside, there is a pleasant flavor in the name itself, a suggestion of shady lanes, comfortable old farm-houses, cool springs, and all the sweetness of a rural Summer, while Paulding, which is proposed as the substitute, inevitably brings up to mind a staring railroad station and a brick grocery. If we must honor our great men by making them stand sponsors for our villages, there are surely new settlements enough to supply any reasonable demand. In deference to history and common sense let us keep the old names as they are.

The East India Telegraph Company of New-York is now sending out materials for its submarine line between Hong Kong and Shanghai, and a contract has already been made in England for the manufacture of the cable. It will connect with all the intermediate open ports on the China coast. Before many years there will probably be an oceanic telegraph between Hong Kong and San Francisco, by way of Japan and the Sandwich Islands; and then nearly all the cities of the civilized world will have instantaneous communication with one another.

An enterprising man, who has made a great deal of money, and a great deal of reputation of a certain kind, by gift enterprises, in this city and the West, was arrested on Wednesday as a swindler, and we trust, will get his deserts. We hope the very foolish people who sent him a dollar in the expectation of getting ten thousand dollars in return, will get their deserts too. The best way to cure their folly is for somebody to cheat them.

The people of Central City, Colorado, have subscribed \$5,000 to be paid for Indian scalps "with the ears on," at the rate of \$20 a piece. From all appearances Gen. Sherman will have to fight with a two-edged sword, and it may be questioned whether the white or the red savages are the more lawless and brutal.

"restraint." Even in that useful publication the American Cyclopædia, though much valuable information is contained in the article Prison, as to the proper construction and ventilation of the buildings, as to the relative advantages of the congesto and the separate systems, as to the necessity for cleanliness, good order and humane treatment, there is not a word to the effect that prisons ought to be schools of reform. There is no advance beyond what Cicero said two thousand years ago, that a prison should be a place of punishment but of restraint.

Our attention has been more particularly called to this subject at the present time, because of some recent facts disclosed in reports on our prisons and prison discipline. The war of the Rebellion, which has done so much to regenerate our country, has given us some remarkable figures in the statistics of crime. Even during the war with Mexico it had been observed that the number of convicted criminals diminished while it lasted, and increased after its close. The same results have followed the late contest, but in a much more marked manner.

The average number of males confined in Sing Sing were: In the year 1861, 1,290; in the year 1862, 1,147; in the year 1863, 890; in the year 1864, 716; in the year 1865, 680. In five years the numbers had diminished nearly one-half. But what was the result when the war ceased? We have an item in regard to it in the Report of the New-York Prison Association for 1866: "On the closing of the war the number of prisoners began to increase, and increased so rapidly that in six months the number of commitments was three times as great as the number had been during the same months of the previous year."

But this is a partial clue only to the entire truth. A recent report of the Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania informs us that out of 334 convicts committed in 1866, no less than 246, or seventy per cent, had served in the army. From the report for 1866 of the Massachusetts State Prison, we have a similar result, the whole number of commitments for the year having been 347, of whom 171—or very nearly seventy per cent—had been soldiers.

What a startling fact is this! Seven out of every ten of the convicts in these two large establishments were among the defenders of their country when her very existence was imperiled. The New-York Report above referred to gives us a hint as to how this has occurred. It says: "The convictions in the City of New-York for crimes of violence were 624 in 1864 and 695 in 1865." This was an increase of about sixty per cent.

There is subject for deep reflection in all this. It affords evidence, in the first place, of the demoralizing effects of war. The good of the late war has done has been purchased at expense of much evil. The men who risked their lives that the national existence might be preserved were exposed, in so doing, to temptations which some of them were unable to resist. If the records of the two prisons referred to afford a fair average of the general results, two-thirds of those men whose fate will be influenced by our legislation on prison discipline are persons to whom, be their errors and crimes what they will, the nation owes a debt of gratitude still. Some of them, doubtless, were lawless characters before they entered the army. Others may have owed their lawlessness to the daily scenes of violence which war presents. As to these last, ought not we who benefited by the war to do our best toward correction of the evil influence it produced on them? If it be a duty incumbent upon us, as we would civil society, to substitute for prisons of mere restraint, reformatories for criminals, is it not doubly our duty to do this when thereby we may effect the redemption of these men who suffered in mind and morals that we might live in prosperity and peace?

We shall recur to the subject of prison management more in detail, in a future number.

LONDON ROUGHS.

Rowdiness appears to be just now rampant in London. The Times of the 5th inst. contains no fewer than seven letters, detailing outrages and robberies committed in that city by roughs and pickpockets two days before, on the occasion of some militia display, and that too in broad daylight, and in one of the most aristocratic quarters of the city. A large number of these desperate characters accompanied a militia regiment in its march through the streets, and during their progress rushed upon several peaceable citizens, maltreating them most shamefully, and robbing them of watches and money. One gentleman was "swept against the iron railings, and two or three of the "mob drew out pocket handkerchiefs, which they flourished before him, dancing round "him like wild Indians." Another gentleman was "suddenly pounced on, and his watch was "as suddenly hoisted in the air by a very dirty "hand, with a shout of triumph, while divers "other dirty hands were thrust into all his "pockets." According to the account he gives, he was "completely polished off." A third "was suddenly rushed at by a whole posse of "roughs," received a severe kick on the shin, was thrown down on his face, and robbed of his watch and chain. A fourth was thrown on the ground, and plundered of watch and chain, scarf and pin, purse and handkerchief. A fifth was surrounded by 15 or 20 of the blackguards, who tore open his overcoat and waistcoat, turned all his pockets inside out, and carried off all their contents. A sixth was attacked by "a large body," and his waistcoat and watch-chain cut. And another gentleman testifies to seeing, on the same day, "a peaceable, tax-paying, law-abiding fellow parishioner with crushed hat "and discolored umbrella in one hand, and "broken watch chain, flying along the Queen's "highway almost for his life, from a body of "fully 100 ruffianly thieves, the advance-guard "of the militia, who were returning to barracks." And all this time a policeman was nowhere to be seen! A pretty state of things truly for the metropolis of a country, some of whose most prominent public men have been wont to make offensive boasts of his superior civilization in comparison with that of other Christian lands. Europe has certainly sent over to this country a lot of very disorderly and troublesome characters; but in view of the doings of these London roughs, we think even Roebuck will be compelled to admit that "accum and scoundrelism" are to be found in England as well as in America. If we have plenty of "hard cases" to deal with here, it is evident that our English friends are no better off than we are in this respect.

It is currently reported in London that Jefferson Davis is about to visit England as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, and the fact that the Duke is the intimate friend of the Prince of Wales is supposed to lend to the story a political complexion. Very little confidence, however, in such an interpretation of the rumor will be felt by any one who recalls

conjecture. Have the Tories been playing a double game in the concessions which they have, apparently in good faith, been making to the popular demands? Has some secret treachery been suddenly discovered, rousing the passions of the people to fury? Or has concession come too late to prevent revolution? Whatever may have been the cause of this serious disturbance of the public peace, the fact that the red flag and the cap of Liberty have been raised in England is of ominous significance. When things have come to this pass, the aristocracy must look to themselves. Further advances relative to the riot will naturally be looked for with some anxiety; but for our part we are inclined to seek for the explanation of this revolutionary demonstration in causes other than the agitation on the Reform question. These causes are to be found, we believe, in the conviction which has been of late growing in the minds of the masses in England that their interests have been systematically ignored by the aristocratic factions which have alternately held the reins of power in that country, and in their determination to have democratic equality. The end of the reign of feudal ideas and institutions in the old country is at hand, the hour of the people's triumph approaches, and no human power can postpone it.

THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and his Cabinet yesterday decided that the opinion of the Attorney-General necessitates the revoking of those acts of the District Commanders which it declared to be illegal. Mr. Stanbery himself pointed out that such action would necessarily follow the approval of his argument. "There is," he said, "an executive duty to be performed here which cannot safely be avoided or delayed," and in support of this conclusion, he quoted recent decisions of the Supreme Court, in an elaborate argument. It is evident that the Presidential interpretation of the Reconstruction law is not intended to be merely a theory; it is to be carried out. As rapidly as possible our soldiers in the Rebel States are to be converted into uniformed policemen, powerless to repress disloyalty or punish crime, except when they take the shape of murder and massacre. All that Sheridan, and Sickles, and Pope have done to protect loyal men, and to prevent the States from falling altogether into Rebel control, is to be undone by peremptory order. All that the people did through their Congress is to be undone by one man. The law is to be nullified. We are constrained to believe that this is the President's intention, and that he means that his lightning and Mr. Stanbery's thunder shall fall together. Already the Rebels in New-Orleans are rejoicing in the faith that Moore and Abell are to be reinstated in the offices they abused. If this is not the President's intention, the opinion of his officer is waste paper, and the Cabinet meeting yesterday an idle threat. But there is a thunderbolt behind that Mr. Johnson wields, and if, indeed, this issue is to be forced upon the country, it will be promptly met. Gen. Schenck, it is said, has already summoned the Members of Congress to Washington, and our dispatches say, of the fourteen Senators who have accompanied Senator Wade on his Western excursion there is not one who has not decided that a July session is necessary.

Baron von Beust, the present Prime Minister of Austria, continues his efforts for gaining the confidence and cooperation of the Liberal party of Austria. After having satisfied the Hungarians and appointed advanced Liberals and Democrats presiding officers of the Austrian Diet, he announces a law establishing the responsibility of the Ministry, and other sweeping reforms.

PRISON DISCIPLINE AND SOLDIER CONVICTS.

If a man of benevolent aims and good administrative ability had the leisure and the inclination to spend his life in efforts to benefit his kind, it is doubtful whether he could attain his object more effectually than by following in the footsteps of Howard, the philanthropist. It is the sick who need a physician; and this is as true in a moral and intellectual sense as in a physical one. There are patients in our penitentiaries as surely as in our hospitals.

The old idea of a prison is that it is a place first of punishment in reformatory for wrongdoing, and next of restraint to prevent wicked men and women from roaming at large in society. Under such a view of the case, all that is necessary is that the walls should be strong and the locks of the best pattern; that there should be plenty of hand-cuffs; a fair supply of straight-jackets; good stout iron staples in some of the cells, with reliable chains attached; a cat-o-nine-tails, or some other equally persuasive weapon, always at hand, and a stout gang of hands fitted to manipulate these various appliances—men who won't take any nonsense, and have no weak scruples about compelling order and quiet by the convenient short-cut of force. The ideal of a jailor, under this old system, is a burly official, with a revolver on one side of his belt and a bunch of keys dangling from the other. This is in accordance with the old Jewish doctrine of retaliatory justice, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." Its supporters talk about the offended dignity of the law; a human holocaust, they think, must be offered up in expiation. Sin is to be punished, they believe, eternally by God in the next world; why should not man try his hand in the same direction, in this? Their idea is that prisons should be made a terror to evil-doers; the more uncomfortable the more efficient. They do not usually carry their ideas as far as the Venetian Inquisitors, who, in that celebrated prison which was reached by the "Bridge of Sighs," thrust the culprits in the depth of Winter into subterranean dungeons, dripping with wet, and removed them *en piombi* (that is, to low-roofed garrets under the leads), when the fierce sun of July bent on the metal close above their heads. But the principle is the same. If the prisoners lie on straw never changed till it is filthy, if the ventilation be bad, if the fare be miserable, if the confinement be excessive, producing disease, what matter? The more forcible is the example to deter others from crime.

All that was in character during pagan times; it suited pagan ideas. But we are, or profess to be, Christians. We live under a system of which the Author substituted the agency of love for the rule of fear; mercy for vengeance. We go to churches where we hear such texts as this: "There is more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons." If we are to act in the spirit of that text, it is not enough to have Christian churches; we must have Christian prisons also.

In the old fundamental idea touching the best mode of preventing or diminishing crime, there is a radical error. A prison should not be a mere place of incarceration, still less a place of suffering; it should be a place of reformation. Is that a common-place idea? It is not found in our dictionaries; scarcely in our encyclopædias. What is Noah Webster's conception of a prison? "A building for the confinement and safe custody of debtors and criminals committed by process of law; a place of safe custody; a place of confinement or

confinement." Have the Tories been playing a double game in the concessions which they have, apparently in good faith, been making to the popular demands? Has some secret treachery been suddenly discovered, rousing the passions of the people to fury? Or has concession come too late to prevent revolution? Whatever may have been the cause of this serious disturbance of the public peace, the fact that the red flag and the cap of Liberty have been raised in England is of ominous significance. When things have come to this pass, the aristocracy must look to themselves. Further advances relative to the riot will naturally be looked for with some anxiety; but for our part we are inclined to seek for the explanation of this revolutionary demonstration in causes other than the agitation on the Reform question. These causes are to be found, we believe, in the conviction which has been of late growing in the minds of the masses in England that their interests have been systematically ignored by the aristocratic factions which have alternately held the reins of power in that country, and in their determination to have democratic equality. The end of the reign of feudal ideas and institutions in the old country is at hand, the hour of the people's triumph approaches, and no human power can postpone it.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

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From a letter on Architecture in Philadelphia, from our special correspondent, Dramatic Notes, a letter from our special correspondent at Hong-Kong, Crop Reports, an article on Strawberries, and other matters, will be found on the second page; the Money Article and Starlets on the third page; Literary Items on the sixth page, and Civil Court reports on the seventh page.

The English House of Commons last night concluded the discussion on the redistribution of Parliamentary seats. The plan of Government was adopted by a majority of eight.

We went over the proceedings of the Geographical Society of England that an expedition will soon leave England in search of Dr. Livingstone. The belief that he is still alive is becoming almost universal.

Gen. Escobedo, on the 24th of May, issued the necessary order for the trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia. Maximilian asked permission to request some persons in the City of Mexico to act as his defenders, and his request was forwarded to the parties addressed.

The papers and letters from Paris are naturally filled with glowing descriptions of the congregation of monarchs. We give elsewhere from Galligan's Messenger, the English paper in Paris, an account of a grand soirée at the opera, at which all the royal visitors were present.

The English Government is the first to publish the diplomatic "Correspondence respecting the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg." It adds but little to what was already known from the newspaper accounts, but is valuable for giving for the first time a connected history of the diplomatic part of the Luxemburg question.

Baron von Beust, the present Prime Minister of Austria, continues his efforts for gaining the confidence and cooperation of the Liberal party of Austria. After having satisfied the Hungarians and appointed advanced Liberals and Democrats presiding officers of the Austrian Diet, he announces a law establishing the responsibility of the Ministry, and other sweeping reforms.

Active measures are in progress for repairing the broken Atlantic Cable. A steamer arrived at Heart's Content on Sunday morning last, to be employed in the work as soon as the weather will permit, the officers in charge of the expedition being the Telegraphic Engineer and the Electrician who superintended operations on the Great Eastern last year. Meanwhile, a surveying steamer is about to take soundings, under orders of the British Admiralty, for the new Cable, to be laid this Summer, for the New-York and London Telegraph Company.

The Sarratt trial began in earnest yesterday, when the witnesses for the prosecution were examined. Most of the testimony merely repeated facts known to the public, but that of Joseph Dye, a sergeant in the United States Army, is new and important. This witness positively identified Sarratt as the man who, on the night of the murder, immediately conferred with Booth at the theatre, met and befriended the assassin, and three times called the hour. This testimony, if not shaken, will destroy the alibi upon which the defense is expected to rest.

The latest German dispatches from Berlin announce that the Governments of Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt have come to an agreement with Prussia on the reconstruction of the Zollverein. The three countries, it is stated, will elect deputies who will take part in the discussions of the North-German Parliament on tariff questions. If true, this would be a most important step toward the consummation of the unity of all Germany. The Government of Bavaria, it is stated, was still holding back, but its adhesion to the treaty was confidently expected.

Our special correspondent at Hong Kong gives us full particulars this morning of the reported massacre of the crew of an American bark on the coast of the Island of Formosa. The captain, his wife, two mates, and nine Chinese sailors are supposed to have been killed, only one Chinaman making his escape. The Atlantic Telegraph has already informed us that an American gunboat has avenged the outrage by bombarding the island; but as the island is tolerably large—about twice as big as the State of New-Jersey—and the massacre took place not at any town or village, but in the bush, the proceeding does not promise, on the face of it, to be very efficacious.

The correspondent of The Charleston Mercury, who recently had an interview with Mr. Johnson, writes: "In conversation with individuals he was not politically reserved, and did not hesitate to express his anxiety that not only for its own welfare, but for the peace of the country, the 'South should get back into the Union with as little delay as practicable.' And there were some who left his presence satisfied that the usurpations of power, and free and easy exercise of military authority in certain extreme Southern quarters, would 'one long receive a check which would remind officials that one Andrew Johnson is still the President of the United States.'"

A cable dispatch from London, received here early this morning, announces news of a startling character. Last night a mob attacked a Tory meeting at St. James Hall, stormed the platform, and erected a red flag surmounted by a cap of Liberty. There was much fighting, we are told, and there have been many arrests, but we are not informed whether the soldiers have been called out. The "reform" mob—a rather indefinite term, but sufficient to indicate that the trouble has grown out of the Reform agitation. In what way it has done so, however, we are left to

Amusements.
NIRLOP GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CROOK—First Parisienne Ballet.
TUESDAY.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—SHAMUS O'BRIEN. Mr. Dan Byrnes.
BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. Miss Emma.
OLYMPIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—OLYMPIA. A NEW-THEATRE STORY.
THIS EVENING—NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING—FAUST. The World's Sates.
FRENCH THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—ROMEO AND JULIET.
BOHEMIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—THE TOBACCO-SHOP. Mr. and Mrs. Selma.
NEW-YORK MUSIUM.
THIS EVENING—BANDY'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI—REMAINS OF THE FOUR NATIONS—HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR—HIS LIPS—CHARACTERISTICS OF NATURE AND ART.
NATIONAL AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII—THREEHUNDRED—REMAINS OF THE FOUR NATIONS—HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR—HIS LIPS—CHARACTERISTICS OF NATURE AND ART.
KELLY AND LORAIN MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING—THE JAZZ-NORMA. Mr. and Mrs. Selma.
FIFTH-AVE. OPERA-HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—Gloria and Clara's Minstrel—THE RIVALS—REMAINS OF THE FOUR NATIONS—HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR—HIS LIPS—CHARACTERISTICS OF NATURE AND ART.
PALACE GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THEODORA THOMAS'S POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—THE ORIGINAL GEORGE MINSTRELS.

Business Notices.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Sold Everywhere.

"With four metallic qualifications, a man may be said to be a perfect specimen, if he has gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

Not for a single apartment, and as a single apartment, there is nothing in the world so useful as a good watch. It is a watch that is a perfect specimen, if he has gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart.

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